

British Labor Warns Against Japanese Pact

Approval Given to Hughes Disarmament Plans, With Suggestion That Reduction Extend to Land Forces

Cause Is Upheld

Paris and Versailles Treaty Cited as Issues Bringing About Friction With U. S.

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Nov. 19.—The British labor movement, through the national council representing trade union executives and the Parliamentary labor party, issued a manifesto today opposing renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and approving the Hughes disarmament proposals. It urged that these proposals be extended to land forces.

The manifesto, which was signed by B. Walker and Arthur Henderson, set forth four main causes of friction between England and the United States: First, Ireland; second, the Anglo-Japanese alliance; third, disarmament; and fourth, the Versailles treaty. With regard to Ireland, the labor leaders reaffirm their stand for self-determination, with British interests safeguarded.

While acclaiming the Hughes proposals for disarmament limitation, the labor council is inclined to disbelieve the possibility of a lasting agreement without the co-operation of an association of nations and the adoption of a permanent peace settlement. The suggestion of the Japanese alliance is particularly urged on the ground that Great Britain and Japan both are now members of the League of Nations.

No War With America
"Under no circumstances," says the manifesto, "could labor contemplate being dragged into a war with America."

The statement, which is explained as a declaration of policy and fraternal relations between the two countries, has been sent to the British labor movement, which is expected to be less cordial since the war, it is desired that the labor of America should understand the British labor policy on matters concerning the peoples of both nations.

LONDON, Nov. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The labor party's manifesto expresses regret at "certain tendencies lately felt in relation to Great Britain and the United States," adding that, in view of the Washington conference, British labor proposes firmly to state its position, having always maintained a policy of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Regarding Ireland it says: "Should the present Irish conference fail, labor will continue to demand a free constitution for the Irish people and subject to the conditions that they afford protection to minorities and prevent Ireland becoming a military naval menace to Great Britain."

Disarmament Status Defined
Regarding disarmament, the document says: "As regards the special question of disarmament, which peculiarly concerns this country, America and Japan, labor would support any agreement among them imposing obligatory and effective reduction and limitation of armaments. It also favors the extension of this agreement to other countries and also to military armaments, for it is convinced that those several defeated nations by the peace treaties are capable of being applied by voluntary agreement among the other nations to their own military and naval armaments."

"Labor," declares the manifesto, "always has held that complete disarmament depended upon the acceptance by the various nations, particularly the great powers, of certain principles of international policy and organization. First—The nations will not disarm unless they know that there is a regular method and machinery in existence for the equitable settlement of international disputes and unless they have, irrespective of military strength or weakness, a guaranty against aggression. Labor, therefore, has always supported the idea of an association of nations as the only practicable alternative to armaments and war, but such an association must be open to all nations."

"Second—Complete disarmament is not practicable unless there is a general international settlement of all disputes and permanent character. No nation will permanently accept conditions which penalize it racially, politically or economically. Such conditions exist to-day inside and outside Europe as the result of the peace treaties, and labor holds that the relation of these unjust penal terms is a condition precedent to any complete disarmament."

Equality for Nations Asked
"Third—It is improbable that there can be complete disarmament unless a considerable measure of equality and economic opportunity is assured for all nations. The manifesto declares that such equality must be given to citizens of all nations, 'whether in Africa or the Mesopotamian oil fields or on the Panama Canal.'"

After reviewing labor's attitude toward the peace treaties, the manifesto says the terms of these treaties which concern the relations of Great Britain and the United States are those dealing with the disposal of Germany's overseas possessions and parts of the Ottoman Empire.

"Labor," it continues, "is opposed to the incorporation of any of this territory in the British Empire, and proposes that these areas shall be dealt with under the mandate system in accordance with the spirit and letter of Article XXII of the covenant."

The document concludes with a statement of belief that the workers of Great Britain and the United States share the same convictions regarding foreign policy and international relations, and that "if they work together for the furtherance of their common policy all possibility of contention or hostility between the two countries will vanish and the greatest step will have been taken toward permanent world peace."

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Revision of World's Warfare Rules Hinted if Arms Parley Succeeds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (By The Associated Press).—If the negotiations here to limit armament succeed, they may foreshadow a further conference of world-wide scope to recast the rules of warfare. Naval authorities here consider some understanding on questions like the use of submarines and gas a natural complement to any agreement on armament limitation, and they believe it impracticable for the five powers to attempt to put such regulations into effect without indorsement generally by all the nations.

To draft rules of warfare simply for themselves, it is suggested, might easily put the five powers at a disadvantage in case of war with a nation which has not agreed to the new regulations. Any attempt arbitrarily to make rules for all the world, would be, of course, beyond the province even of the five strongest powers, so the world conference alone is considered feasible.

Labor Pledges Full Support To Hughes's Disarming Plan

Federation Council Declares America Spoke Through Delegation; Appeals for Action That Will Bring Nations Into Permanent Accord

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—American organized labor officially and emphatically indorsed today the Hughes armaments proposal. The expression came from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which adopted an enthusiastic resolution, the text of which follows: "That the magnificent proposal for the reduction and limitation of naval armament laid before the International Conference on Limitation of Armament by the American delegation on behalf of the government and the people of the United States be indorsed in most emphatic terms, and in relation thereto the following be adopted as expressions of our convictions upon the issues as they stand: 'The American delegation spoke for America in proposing the wholesale destruction of warships. The American delegation spoke for America in proposing the absolute cessation of warship construction for a period of ten years. America is unitedly in favor of these proposals. America, we believe, is willing and

ready to place its full trust in the methods of democracy and in the efficacy and integrity of democracy. America, we trust, will continue on the inspiring course laid down at the outset by its delegation, for whom Secretary Hughes was the spokesman, and will on every point take the same lofty and advanced position, transcending if possible the note which was struck on that first memorable day. 'We record the position of America's workers, for whom we speak, as being in absolute accord with the utmost effort to destroy the machinery of war and to make unnecessary and impossible the appetites, the jealousies, the rivalries and the intrigue that lead to war. 'And we trust that America will blaze the way even beyond consideration of the armaments of nations and the rivalries of nations, and will seek to bring them into some permanent accord which will be organic and definite, to the end that there may be made possible those necessary recurring adjustments and adjudications which are vital to permanent harmony and peace among peoples and nations.'

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Bombay Rioters Beat European to Death
Agitators, Balked in Holding Up Procession Crowds, Drag Passengers From Cars

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.—One European was beaten to death in the rioting on Thursday, which lasted until darkness. The military fired into crowds of rioters, and bayonet charges were necessary to clear the streets. Two hundred persons were arrested. The trouble started when agitators attempted to prevent the crowds from reaching the Prince of Wales's procession. Failing this, they vented their anger on the returning crowds. They stopped trams and dragged out and assaulted the passengers, and in several instances burned the cars.

Gandhi, the Hindu "Non-Co-operation" leader, in a statement to the press confessed disappointment at his failure to control the Non-Co-operation movement on Thursday. The Hindu leader explains that his campaign requires absolute non-violence, but that the crowd lost its head and resorted to violence, "thus breaking the pledge to protect the Prince from harm or insult."

Gandhi proposes to observe a weekly fast of twenty-four hours as a penance. Pay With Dollars in Germany
A new arrangement for the transfer of money to Germany, by which payment will be made in American funds, was announced last night by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The announcement points out that this will obviate the difficulties of exchange fluctuations and preserve the advantage of the premium on American money. The arrangement will go into effect on November 25.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 19.—A vase dropped from the sixth floor of the Post Building today was not broken, but Charles Reed's big toe was. Reed, aged seventy-six years, was smoking his pipe and walking on Main Street, when the vase slipped off the ledge of a beauty parlor window, knocking his pipe out of his mouth and smashing a toe.

The vase rolled into the gutter unbroken. Vase Falls 6 Floors Safely
The new Cruise is modestly named "Raymond-Whitcomb, West Indies-Hawaii Cruise." Who could think from this that the Cruise proper starts with Havana "the most foreign city in the world," takes in Porto Rico—which Columbus called "the Isle of Enchantment"—Jamaica, Britain's Caribbean capital; the picturesque and

quaint Virgin Isles, where the Danish Cross was so recently replaced by our own Stars and Stripes; the rare experience of sailing from Atlantic to Pacific, through the Panama Canal; to Salina Cruz in Mexico, en route to ancient Tehuantepec, where the Cruise members may see "the most beautiful women in all the Americas." Thence the course lies up "the coast" to Los Angeles and Pasadena, and then on northward to the most beautiful harbor on the North American continent, San Francisco entered by the far-sung Golden Gate.

"Three Cruises in One"
"A Cruise" it is advertised as; yet really two cruises have been covered so far, and now a third cruise is afforded, without change of ship or price. The great "Hawkeye State" turns across the great "White Ocean" to "The Paradise of the Pacific," Hawaii, the beloved, that modern "land of the lotus eaters."

Avoiding Winter's Horrors
From visits to Honolulu on Oahu and Hilo in Hawaii, chief isles of the "outpost of the South Seas," the voyagers end their "three-cruises-in-one-cruise" on the 46th day, once more in California, to remain until Winter's rigor has left the rest of the land, or to travel eastward along one of several delightfully planned itineraries. Full details of the rates (\$750 and upward) and the itinerary are now available at the local office of Raymond-Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York; telephone Mad. Sq. 6270, where inquiries may be made in person, by mail, telephone or telegraph.—Adv.

Power of Combined Forces
Raymond-Whitcomb, America's oldest and greatest travel experts, and the Matson Navigation Company, foremost in traffic between Hawaii and "the States," have combined forces for this cruise after months of careful planning—planning down to the last detail. They now believe that they have achieved the superlative in winter recreation and travel experience of extraordinary nature, while retaining all the comforts and luxuries that well-to-do Americans desire.

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London Papers Indorse Halt In Naval Work

'Daily Telegraph' Sees Proof of Nation's Sincerity, but Admits Blow to Thousands of Workers

Termed Wise, Seemly Act
'Morning Post' Is Hostile, and Assails Premier for Issuing the Order

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Suspension of all naval construction by Great Britain, including work on the four capital ships of the super-Hood type, and the questions arising as a result of this action by the Admiralty furnish the chief topics for the morning newspapers. Two or three of the principal newspapers refrain from comment, but the majority of the others heartily indorse the government's decision.

"The Daily Telegraph" says that the suspension of work involves great sacrifice and a grievous blow to the firms holding the contracts and to their thousands of workmen, as well as a sad disappointment to many naval men. "But the navy is in whole-hearted accord with the American proposals (for limitation of naval armaments) which we have accepted in principle."

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"LOVELIEST LANDS" SEA CRUISE TO SET NEW PRECEDENT

Raymond-Whitcomb and Matson Line Unite to Achieve the Superlative

"Hawkeye State," Queen Craft of Mid-Pacific, to Sail From North Atlantic on Feb. 11, 1922, on Voyage Combining Experiences of Columbus, Balboa and Cook, from Havana via Panama to Hawaii and the Golden Gate.

Tropical cruise precedents and records will be broken on Feb. 11, 1922, when the great "Hawkeye State," queen craft of the Mid-Pacific, sails from the North Atlantic, on a voyage that combines the best of the experiences of Columbus, Balboa and Captain (not doctor!) Cook. There has been nothing like this new cruise, from wintry America, through the jeweled Caribbean, over the tropical Pacific, to famed Hawaii and thence to Winter's happiest haven—golden California herself—nearly seven weeks of daily changing delights—46 days taken out of Winter's chills and perils.

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the newspaper says, "and as a proof of our sincerity it must surely be accepted as convincing evidence that this country is not governed by the armament ring."

"The Daily Chronicle" thinks the decision wise both from national and international viewpoints. "Deeds speak louder than words," it says, "and the decision shows beyond cavil that when we accepted the principle of the American proposals we meant all we said." Referring to the fact that the United States will continue building warships, the newspaper says: "America's choice is not our concern. Our shipbuilding has never been directed against America."

"The Daily News" describes the suspension of naval building as a very wise and seemly act, and "The Daily Express" says: "It is a well-timed example to the other nations concerned and effective proof of Great Britain's earnest determination to carry out the primary object of the conference."

"The Morning Post" is strongly hostile, and charges that Prime Minister Lloyd George issued the order on his own initiative, contemptuously flouting the authority of Parliament and going behind the backs of Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Earl Beatty. The newspaper believes that if Admiral Beatty had been in England he would have resigned rather than agree to the suspension. It also contends that the Admiralty's step is not in accordance with the proceedings at the Washington conference, and that there is no real relation between them.

All the newspapers refer at length to the question of unemployment caused by the order, and while two or three contend that it will not add very greatly to the ranks of the idle the majority concur in the belief that the outlook is very serious.

They point out that thousands of persons are employed by the shipyards and that thousands more would have been eventually engaged in the subsidiary work. Reports from the

various shipbuilding centers say the suspension caused consternation among the workers, although not all the yards are equally affected. A dispatch to "The Times" from Newcastle says that while a natural disappointment is felt on the Tyne, where thousands already are unemployed, the disappointment is softened by the apparently changed outlook of the workers. They seem to realize the enormous sacrifices brought on by modern warfare, and are less enthusiastic in regard to warship contracts than before the war, even showing some repugnance to working on armaments.

Italy Is Warned Not to Reduce Navy Further
Admiral Sechi Says No Cut Should Be Made Unless Other Nations Do Likewise

Special Cable to The Tribune
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ROME, Nov. 19.—Admiral Sechi, former Minister of the Navy, in an interview here to-day, urged caution on Italy in the matter of naval reduction. "Italy must not further reduce her navy," said the admiral, "unless other nations simultaneously agree to do likewise. Italy is surrounded by the sea and must have means of self-defense."

"I am convinced," Admiral Sechi continued, "that large ships are still most important, both in offensive and defensive warfare. Naval reduction also must include the air forces, as nations well equipped with hydroplanes could gain the advantage over larger navies. Nations must be allowed freedom

to decide as to their national sea defense. France and Italy are united in a common cause, and they must have equal navies, though France might be allowed larger ships. Italy cannot take a place of inferiority, though she is willing to make every effort toward universal peace."

U. S. Agent in Austria Now to Become Envoy
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The State Department is preparing to employ virtually the same staff of men which has been representing the United States in Austria semi-officially as the American diplomatic and consular agents under the new peace treaty, ratification of which was proclaimed yesterday by President Harding.

Appointment of Arthur Hugh Frazier, United States Commissioner to Austria, as American Charge d'Affaires ad interim is expected to be announced within a day or two. The consular staff will be limited, probably not exceeding three men. This was explained as due to the few commercial centers left to Austria under the Treaty of St. Germain, and that many of the consular stations in the Austro-Hungarian empire prior to the war now were to be found in the various states carved from that territory.

Such interests of a consular nature in Austria as were not handled by Spain for the United States have been looked after by persons attached to the staff of Commissioner Frazier, and it was said that those persons will be retained as accredited consular agents of this government.

Wood Heads U. S. Guardian Association in Philippines
MANILA, Nov. 18.—Organization of the American Guardian Association to assist children born of American fathers and Filipino mothers was announced to-day. Governor General Leonard Wood was elected honorary president. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Johnston, chosen acting manager, announced aid would be given all needy children of such parentage. A number of girls who had been sold into slavery already have been assisted.

Moral and financial support for the work has been pledged by the American Legion, the Spanish War Veterans, Masons, Elks and other American organizations.

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Black Pure Silk Sox - \$2.00
Fine French Linen Handkerchiefs - \$1.50


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